

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME VII CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899. NUMBER 14.

LOW JACK IN EVIDENCE

Cases Reported In Mississippi City.

DEATHS IN KEY WEST

Quarantine Rules Are Being Enforced at Various Points.

Specials says: Suspected Thursday from Mississippi City, Miss., were reported Friday by the health authorities. The cases were all the cases being reported from the city, and the health authorities are under control. Most of the residents of the town, and the health authorities are under control. Most of the residents of the town, and the health authorities are under control. Most of the residents of the town, and the health authorities are under control.

DEATHS AND TWO DEATHS AT KEY WEST.

Cases of yellow fever had been reported in Key West up to Friday, and a record for twenty-four cases previously omitted.

The number of cases previously omitted is known to be 127, the total number of cases up to Friday being 151. The weather is still warm and favorable for the spread of the disease.

Cases of yellow fever having been reported at Mississippi City, Hunter, secretary of the health, issued the following Friday night:

Yellow fever has been officially reported at Mississippi City. I hereby declare that the cases reported above named place to be in Mississippi City, under Dr. J. J. Harry, and no passengers, baggage or express will be allowed to enter into any other portion of the city.

Mississippi City is a summer resort, on the gulf coast seventy-two miles from New Orleans. The news of the disease has caused but little excitement and no panic.

QUARANTINE RULES.

From Austin says: Texas has an additional yellow fever case on Friday as the result of a case from Dr. Souther, at New Orleans. An additional case of yellow fever had developed there, and from W. H. Sanders, state health officer of Alabama, under a case that yellow fever had been reported at Mississippi City. A telegram was received from the health officer, secretary of the Mississippi board, stating that there were genuine cases of yellow fever at Mississippi City and that the Mississippi had quarantined the city.

QUARANTINE RULES.

From Montgomery, Ala., says: A quarantine has been established at Mississippi City and there on the route to the city. The health authorities are under control. Most of the residents of the town, and the health authorities are under control. Most of the residents of the town, and the health authorities are under control.

PEARLS IN FLOYD.

Former Picks Up Gems Which Were Valued at \$25. The National Sculpture Society has submitted plans to the building commissioner for the erection at Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York, of the Dewey arch, the estimated cost being \$26,500. Sections of the columns which form a part of the Dewey arch were put in place Friday morning.

WELCOMED.

At the Head of Five Hundred Cavalry. Jimenez arrived at Moca, Pinaro, Friday afternoon with 500 cavalry, largely augmented by horsemen from the long his route. Everywhere enthusiasm was displayed. Moca that the late President was killed by Ramon was now the idol of the people. The minister of war in the government. Inspirators claim that they had a list of the names of the Heuresaux had designated for the government.

ENGLAND WANTS PEACE.

Cabinet Council Did Not Issue Ultimatum to Boers as Was Expected.

The cabinet council in London Friday attracted greater public interest than any meeting of the ministry for years past. A well dressed crowd of people continually greeted the most prominent cabinet ministers and impatiently thronged the precincts of the foreign office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going in the hope of obtaining a glimmering of the outcome of the monotonous event.

The war spirit was evident on all sides and the generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness in the event of the ministers wishing their advice.

As showing the importance of the meeting of the council, Under Secretary, Wyndham, of the war department, and Brodrick, of the foreign office, were summoned to attend.

By 1 o'clock all the cabinet ministers were present. The cabinet council was concluded at 3 p.m. A reporter of the Associated Press asked the president of the board of agriculture, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, if any conclusion had been reached. He said:

"All I can say is that we must have patience."

The ministers came out arm in arm, laughing and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in. Lord Salisbury again received an ovation.

Although the foreign office has not given out a statement, the general impression was that no ultimatum will be sent to the Transvaal at present and that a time limit was placed for a conference at Cape Town.

It is understood that the cabinet meeting established the following facts: That parliament will not be summoned; that the reserves will not be called for; that 10,000 troops will be sent to south Africa.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that a strongly worded dispatch has been sent to the Transvaal, which will be published immediately on its delivery there.

MAY CAUSE A STRIKE.

Ducktown, Tennessee, Companies Refuse to Employ Union Men.

The American Federation of Labor has organized a lodge at Ducktown, Tenn., with membership of 350 miners. Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company and Tennessee Copper Company posted notices about their works, stating that they would not recognize the labor union and would not employ union men. Later the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company discharged all union men employed at Mary mine.

A PLACE FOR SAMPSON.

Commander of Atlantic Squadron May Be Sent to Boston.

The present understanding at the navy department is that Admiral Sampson will relinquish his command of the north Atlantic squadron October 3, immediately following the conclusion of the reception of Admiral Dewey. The vacancy in the Boston navy yard caused by the death of Admiral Pickens will offer one opportunity for a suitable shore command for Admiral Sampson.

UNIVERSAL PEACE AHEAD OFF.

So Declared Emperor William in a Speech at Berlin.

Emperor William addressing the burgomaster of Berlin, Bismarck, Friday, and expressing his satisfaction at the bearing of the troops, said: "Many centuries must elapse before the theory of perfect peace attains universal application. At present the surest bulwark of peace for the German empire consists in its princes and the army they lead."

COSTLY DEWEY ARCH.

The Sum of \$26,500 Will Be Spent On Structure At New York.

The National Sculpture Society has submitted plans to the building commissioner for the erection at Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York, of the Dewey arch, the estimated cost being \$26,500. Sections of the columns which form a part of the Dewey arch were put in place Friday morning.

CEDARTOWN'S ENTERPRISE.

A Big Cotton Company Is Formed By Amalgamation.

The Cedartown, Ga., Cotton Company is one of the large corporations just been organized in Cedartown for the manufacture of a high grade of cotton yarn and embraces the following companies under its re-organization: The Cedartown Cotton Manufacturing Company, the South Extension Mill Company, the Paragon mills, the Cedartown Warehouse Company and the Cedartown cotton gin. The amalgamation of these companies prepares the owners of these properties for still greater development.

DEMANGE PLEADING

Attorney For Dreyfus Opens His Speech For the Defense.

PRISONER LISTENS WITH INDIFFERENCE

A Report Current That Labori and Demange Disagreed Over the Plan of Procedure.

A special from Rennes says: The hall of the Lycee was crowded Friday morning at the opening of the fifth day of the fifth week of the second trial by courtmartial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, charged with treason.

There was a large attendance of ladies and newspaper writers, who sat up all night in order to secure front places. At an early hour a long line was formed of people awaiting admission. Standing room at the back of the court commanded 15 to 20 francs for places, and the demand increased as the trial approached its end.

Among the privileged witnesses of the trial Friday was Baron Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England.

Maitre Demange at once opened his speech for the defense. In eloquent terms and with impressive delivery he brought out strong evidence against Esterhazy. During the course of his remarks he cried:

"Do you think if Dreyfus and Esterhazy had been before the courtmartial of 1894, that the court would have condemned Captain Dreyfus?"

Dreyfus listened to the oration of M. Demange with impassiveness. Whatever the prisoner's feelings were as he heard M. Demange's plea in his behalf, he carefully concealed it.

At 11 o'clock M. Demange was still speaking, and announced that he would need another two hours and a half to finish his plea, so the court adjourned until 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

There was a rumor after adjournment of court that M. Labori had decided not to speak, the idea being that his abstention from doing so, in view of the irritating effect his every utterance has on the court, would be rather an advantage than otherwise to Dreyfus.

M. Labori was asked if there was any truth in the report, and he replied with a shrug of his shoulders, apparently conveying the impression that the matter was under consideration.

It was generally noticed that when M. Labori entered the court he spoke to M. Demange in a deprecating tone, and a sharp discussion ensued almost bordering on a dispute.

The same thing occurred during the usual brief suspension of the sitting. The two lawyers were apparently at loggerheads about the best method of conducting the case, which, it is said, boded no good for Dreyfus.

GERMANY SPEAKS FOR DREYFUS

Count Von Munster Declares Most Emphatically That Prisoner Is Innocent.

The Reichsanzeiger, Berlin newspaper, published in the official portion of the paper Friday evening the following statement:

"We are authorized to repeat herewith the declarations which the imperial government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to the internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French captain Dreyfus. For the preservation of his own dignity and the fulfillment of a duty to humanity, Prince Von Munster, after obtaining the orders of the emperor, repeatedly made in December, 1894, and in January, 1895, to M. Haritoux, M. Dupuy and M. Casimir-Perier, declarations to the effect that the imperial embassy in France never maintained either directly or indirectly any relation with Dreyfus."

"Secretary of State Von Buelow, in the reichstag January 24, 1898, made the following statement:

"I declare in the most positive manner that no relations or connections of any kind ever existed between the French ex-Captain Dreyfus, now on Devil's island, and any German agent."

THOUSANDS OF AFFIDAVITS.

Question of Railroad Assessments In North Carolina In the Courts.

By far the greatest suit in which the state of North Carolina has ever figured will be heard before Judge Simon at Asheville. It involves \$10,000,000, being the additional assessment of the Southern, Seaboard and Coast Line railway systems which the corporation commission fixed and which the roads are fighting.

There nearly five thousand affidavits in the case. The railways took them to prove that other property is not taxed over 60 per cent of its value, while the state's affidavits are to show that other property is taxed as fully.

PENSION RULES ARE SCORED

Veterans of U. A. R. Ask Information of Commissioner Evans.

SHAW ELECTED COMMANDER

Southern Flags Will Not Be Returned--Encampment Adjourns.

The thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic adjourned at Philadelphia Thursday night. The features of the day's session were the election of Colonel Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., by acclamation as commander-in-chief for the ensuing year, and the adoption of a resolution scoring the present pension policy.

At the opening session Judge Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, withdrew as a candidate for commander-in-chief and threw his support to Colonel Shaw, whose election was made unanimous. Judge Rassieur's action was cheered to the echo and there were cries of Rassieur for 1900. It is expected that he will be the next commander-in-chief. Other officers elected were:

Irwin Robbins, of Indianapolis, senior vice commander-in-chief; M. Min-ton, of Louisville, junior vice commander; William H. Baker, of Lynn, Mass., surgeon general; Jacob Grimm, of Maryland, chaplain-in-chief, and Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, adjutant general.

The pensions committee presented its report, which the encampment immediately adopted unanimously. The resolution adopted called for the abrogation of rule 225, now in effect in adjudicating claims under section, of the June 27, 1890, act, stamping it as unjust and asking in its place the principle defined in rule 184 under whose operations 400,000 names were added to the pension roll. The resolutions also deplored the practice of the pension bureau which bars the widows who have an income of \$96 a year and asks an increase of the limit to \$250. A committee of five was appointed to seek relief from the administrative officers and failing there to ask congress to amend the law in such form as to make certain the true intent of the statute.

Refuse to Return Flags.

Late in the afternoon a motion was made to return to the south flags captured during the war. This was killed. The majority report of the resolution committee complained that widows of soldiers were asked if they had been virtuous after the death of their husbands and condemned such questions. The minority report said that if questions of that nature were asked this method of examination should be condemned.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans was then asked over the telephone if it was a fact that this question was asked. Mr. Evans replied that where charges were made against applicants they were required to answer questions relating to them. Otherwise no such questions were put to the applicant.

The celebration Thursday night included the illumination of the North Atlantic squadron and a big campfire of the union ex-prisoners of war. The ships were literally covered with electric lights, big searchlights being also in operation, and great crowds were attracted to the Delaware river shores.

The departments of the various states appointed their representatives in the national council of administration. They include:

Alabama, M. W. Wickersham; Georgia, J. A. Commerford; Kentucky, A. H. Bliss; Louisiana and Mississippi, Lincoln Sims; Tennessee, Geo. W. Patton; Virginia and North Carolina, James E. Fuller.

Chambers Calls On President.

Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, had a long interview with the president Thursday respecting the conditions in Samoa and the future outlook for the islands.

OLD SUBJECT REVIVED.

Question of General Wheeler's Seat In Congress Is Up Once More.

A special to the Chattanooga Times from Birmingham, Ala., says: "Since General Joseph Wheeler has been ordered to the Philippine islands a renewal of the discussion about declaring vacant his seat in the house of representatives from the eighth district has begun. The Montgomery Journal, which is looked upon as the organ of the state administration, was the first to spring the question. This leads to the suspicion that it is soundly public opinion for the governor with a view to his declaring General Wheeler's seat vacant."

"WAR IS AT HAND."

Such Is the Import of Message Sent Kruger By Sir Alfred Milner.

Advices of Thursday from South Africa state that all the Transvaal artillery has been called out and that the burghers have been notified to be ready for war.

The latest reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain is regarded as making the disappearance of the last hope of peace.

There was great excitement in the first read Thursday on Mr. Coetzer's interpellation of the government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal.

President Kruger, the members of the executive council and most of the principal officials were present, together with a large representation of the general public, including many ladies. At the outset the chairman and President Kruger urged members to preserve calmness and avoid insulting language.

The state secretary, F. W. Reitz, said he had called the previous day on the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, and had asked him what reply the government could give in the volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the borders, and whether Mr. Greene would communicate with the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued, had been received and was in the following terms:

"I do not know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be the British troops in South Africa, the position and number of which are no secret; but it is a matter of common knowledge that they are here in order to make provision against eventualities and to protect British interests."

Mr. Coetzer and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies.

"It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coetzer, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities."

One member said: "England's action is like putting a revolver into a man's face."

Another concluded a warlike address in this strain:

"It is time to send our burghers to the borders to ask these troops what they want. The fire is bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. War is better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruined and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches and others attacking Cecil Rhodes were loudly applauded by the house and the public. The debate continued throughout the afternoon.

MINUTE MEN APPLY.

Company of Georgia Soldiers Ask to Be Sent to Philippines.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says: Governor Candler's Minute Men, a company of 109 commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, composed of some of the best young men in Marietta, Macon and Atlanta, has made application with Secretary of War Root to be accepted as a company for service in the Philippines.

BRITISH TROOPS READY.

Regiments at Simla Ordered to Be Prepared For Action.

Advices from Simla state that three regiments of cavalry and four regiments of infantry and three batteries of field artillery have been formally warned to prepare to leave their stations in India at the shortest notice for service in South Africa. The hospital outfits have received similar orders.

TO FURNISH LIQUID AIR.

Company Will Build Plants In Many of the Big Cities.

The General Liquid Air and Refrigerator company, of New York, the largest institution of its kind in the world, will shortly build additional plants in half a dozen of the larger cities. The company is to be reincorporated and the capital increased to \$10,000,000.

A NEW LESSEE.

Atlantic Coast Line Secures An Interest In Georgia Railway.

The Atlantic Coast Line has obtained the half interest in the Georgia railroad lease. The announcement was made at the director's meeting of the Western Railway of Alabama.

President Harry Walters, of the Coast Line, was elected a director of the Western. He is one of the Georgia road's representatives on the board.

M. H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville, retired from the board. The Louisville and Nashville has two representatives on the Western's board.

AN ULTIMATUM IS PROBABLE

Trouble Between England and Transvaal Becomes Critical.

MANY SIGNIFICANT MESSAGES

Pass Between Salisbury and the Queen--Transvaal Government's Answer.

Advices from London state that the colonial office officials were busy until after 3 o'clock Thursday morning. Dispatches have been passing by special messengers between the queen and Lord Salisbury for the last few days.

The Times advises the government to convoke parliament immediately, if necessary, to vote the needed supplies, adding that a "further loss of time may be dangerous and humiliating."

The day's news shed no new light on the Transvaal crisis. The signs which the English are accustomed to see just previous to a war continue, and from these any number of sensational deductions may be drawn.

General opinion trends to the belief that the cabinet council will result in an ultimatum, followed by an immediate breakdown by the Boers, or the immediate commencement of hostilities by Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain remained at the foreign office until shortly before midnight. He declined to make a statement regarding the Transvaal situation, but expressed a desire to see a copy of the following transcript of the Transvaal government's reply, issued by the Transvaal agent in Brussels Wednesday night, which was forwarded to him by the Associated Press:

In reply to the last dispatch of the British government, the Transvaal government on Saturday handed to the British agent in Pretoria a response, of which the following is a purport:

"The government of the South African republic regrets that Great Britain is of the opinion that it is unable to accept the proposals made by the Transvaal in the dispatches of August 19 and 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years and the representation of the Witwatersrand district was increased."

"The government regrets this the more inasmuch as it considered itself able to deduce from the negotiations previous to its formal proposals that the latter would be accepted by the British government. In these conditions the Transvaal considers its proposals are annulled, and finds it necessary to submit them to the volksraad and the people. It remains of the opinion that its proposals are very liberal and more extensive than those presented by the British high commissioner of Bloemfontein. It is also of the opinion that the conditions attached to these proposals are reasonable."

"The Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London convention of 1884 or by virtue of international law. The Transvaal still hopes that these declarations will lead to a good understanding and a solution of the existing difficulties."

"The Transvaal government has already made known to the British agent its objections to accepting the proposals contained in the British high commissioner's telegram of August 2, suggesting the appointment of delegates to draw up a report on the last electoral law voted by the volksraad."

"If the one side's examination referred to in the last dispatch should show that the existing electoral law can be made more efficient, the Transvaal government is ready to make a proposal to the volksraad with this object. It is also disposed to furnish all the information possible, but it is of the opinion that the result of such an inquiry, so far as regards a useful appreciation of the law, will be of little value."

CASUALTIES AT SEA.

Annual Report of General Dumont Shows Increase of Fatalities.

The annual report of General Dumont, the supervising inspector general of steamboat inspection, shows that the total number of accidents to steam vessels during the year was forty-eight, of which seven were from fire, thirteen from collisions, eight breaking steam pipes, two explosions and eighteen from snags, wrecks and sinkings.

The loss of life was 404, an increase over the previous year of 123. Of the whole 158 were passengers and 246 belonged to crews of vessels.